

"(B) democratic political reform and rule of law activities;

"(C) technical assistance for safety upgrades of civilian nuclear power plants;

"(D) the creation of private sector and nongovernmental organizations that are independent of government control;

"(E) the development of a free market economic system;

"(F) assistance under the secondary school exchange program administered by the United States Information Agency; or

"(G) assistance for the purposes described in the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (title XII of Public Law 103-160)".

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I have sent an amendment to the desk to ensure that high school exchanges with students from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union will continue to build bridges between our country and theirs. In essence, this amendment exempts the high school exchange program from the operation of section 107 of this bill, which would otherwise allow such programs to cut off if an NIS country engages in certain activity enumerated in that section.

This program is unique. It calls for a personal involvement that other aid programs do not demand of Americans. It not only benefits the newly independent states, but it benefits Americans as well. Host families and American students learn from having foreign students in their homes and classrooms. Americans studying in Kiev, St. Petersburg, Vilnius, and Almaty are witnessing first hand the new frontiers of democracy and they return home with a better understanding of the people of those nations.

Since 1993, over 12,000 high school students from the New Independent States have visited the United States to live with American families and study in this country. As their home countries of Armenia, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the other NIS countries are making the transition to post-Soviet societies, these students come to our country eager to learn about the privileges and opportunities that come with living in a democracy and free market economy.

This program plays a tremendously important role in our relationship with the newly independent states. It allows these young students to experience life in a multicultural, market-based democracy. It forges connections between the people of this country and theirs, which will continue as these future leaders take back to their home countries a new perspective on the world and valuable, lasting bonds. But the impact of the exchanges goes beyond those students who are actually chosen to participate in the program. There is a ripple effect, as these students share their experiences with their families, friends, and fellow students back home.

This unique program accords tremendous benefits and for that reason, it must be allowed to continue.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I strongly support the secondary exchange programs in the Bradley amendment. These semester and academic year pro-

grams are one of the more successful assistance programs we have with the new Independent States of the former Soviet Union. The Senator's amendment is in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Russia sections of the Libertad bill. I am prepared to accept the amendment exempting this program from the Libertad bill's restrictions on aid to the former Soviet States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2930) was agreed to.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

WE MUST END THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND MAKE EVERY HOME SAFE

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I know we are about to go into recess, and I thank my colleagues for their graciousness. I appreciate this time. I come before the Senate to underscore my commitment to ending domestic violence in America. As I have said on the floor before, every time a person in my State of Minnesota dies at the hand of an abuser, I will make sure that their story becomes a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As my colleagues know, October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. It is a month that is designated to raise awareness about domestic violence. In addition, the YWCA has designated this week as their call for a "Week Without Violence." Today, in particular, their efforts will focus on confronting violence against women. So, Mr. President, it is for this reason that I have chosen this special day to come to the floor of the Senate to make this statement.

It is with some sadness, pain, and anger that I will read the names of five Minnesota women and one Minnesota child who were apparently killed at the hands of someone they knew. The circumstances are described in the record compiled by the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women. Mr. President, I must state at the onset that none of the people charged in these murders has been convicted yet. Therefore, I will not use the victims' real names.

I come to the floor of the Senate to describe these cases so that we will remember how deeply this violence scars our society. And most importantly, as a reaffirmation of any commitment—and I hope the commitment of all of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans alike—to work toward ending the cycle of violence. Indeed, Mr. President, if we are ever going to stop the violence in our communities, in our

workplaces, and in our streets, we are going to have to begin by stopping violence in our homes.

Mr. President, domestic violence continues to be the single most significant cause of injury to women in the United States of America. Yet, this violence knows no boundaries of age, or gender, or race, or geography, or income, or education. The violence goes on year after year and generation after generation. A study by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at the Department of Justice found that mistreated youngsters who grow up in violent homes were twice as likely to commit brutal crimes as were children from nonviolent homes. Not surprising. If you grow up in brutal circumstances, that can very well make you brutal.

In Minnesota, in 1994, at least 19 women and 7 children were brutally killed by a spouse, a former partner, or someone they knew. So it is with pain, but also with great determination, I ask that we honor the memory of individuals who apparently died as a result of domestic violence. We should be mindful of the fact that these women could be your friends, they could be your neighbors, they could be your coworkers, they could be your sisters, they could be your mothers, they could be your wives.

It is from my heart that I ask that we end this kind of violence, that we do everything we can to end this kind of violence that has such a painful cost for individuals, their families, and their communities.

Individuals: Sue, 31. A sheriff's deputy found the bodies of her and her ex-husband in a bed in their home. Authorities had no doubt the homicides were murder-suicide, and believe her ex-husband shot her as she slept, and then shot himself. Both were wearing nightclothes, and a single-shot, 12-gauge shotgun was found by the side of the bed.

Joyce, age 27. She and her boyfriend were found dead in the apartment they shared. The police said that the boyfriend apparently shot her and then turned the gun on himself. A shotgun was found near the bodies.

Marie, 30. She was found dead from stab wounds. Her husband was arrested and charged with second-degree murder.

Deborah, age 51. She was found buried in a wilderness area. Her son was charged with first-degree murder in the strangulation death of his mother. He admitted to killing her because she did not like his girlfriend. He said he strangled his mother with the power cord of his radio, and then put her body in the trunk of the car and drove to the wilderness area and buried her.

Carol, age 40. Her 6-year-old son reported that she and her boyfriend were seated on the couch and fighting. Her boyfriend had a rifle pointed at her head and told her he would kill her if she contacted the police. She then reportedly said, "Go ahead." And her son

said he then heard two shots. The boyfriend has been charged with second-degree murder.

Anne, age 3. She died after being stabbed in the head. Her stepfather has been charged with first-degree murder in her death and attempted murder and second-degree assault in the stabbing of his wife. The details of her death are too gruesome to talk about on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, these are the recent cases of victims only in Minnesota, and only those that have been documented and well-publicized. Looking at the national statistics, I know there must be many more cases that go unreported.

An American Medical Association report cites some horrifying statistics: Nearly one quarter of the women in the United States of America—more than 12 million—will be abused by a current or former partner sometime during their lives—one quarter of the women in the United States of America; 47 percent of husbands who beat their wives do so three or more times a year; according to FBI statistics, at least 30 percent of murdered women are killed by their intimate male partner; every 13 seconds, a child in the United States of America is reported abused or neglected; and more than three children—more than three children—die each day in the United States as a result of abuse or neglect.

Mr. President, we can no longer stand by and say it is someone else's problem. What are we waiting for? Too many have spoken with their voices and with their lives, and this violence must end.

Last year, the Congress passed new laws to protect victims and to prevent violence. Senator BIDEN has taken a major leadership role in helping to pass the Violence Against Women Act.

The first comprehensive piece of legislation on the subject of violence against women was milestone legislation for this Congress and for this Nation. We all must continue to fight any efforts to weaken the crime bill, including efforts to scale back the Violence Against Women Act or the funding for it.

Mr. President, domestic violence is also a critical issue to me when we talk about reforming the welfare system.

I said on the floor before, it took Monica Seles 2 years to play tennis again after being stabbed. Can you imagine what it would be like if you were beaten over and over and over again?

We must make sure that States have the option to give exemptions to women who have been beaten or children who have experienced this. They may not be able to work in 2 years. The last thing you want to do is cut them off of assistance and give them no other choice but to go back into very dangerous homes.

There is much to be done. We must be a voice for the victims; the women, the men, and the children who live in fear every moment of their lives, never

knowing when the abuse will come or how lethal the next attack will be.

We must be unrelenting in our campaign to say as Senators what my wife Sheila says wherever she goes in Minnesota: We will not tolerate the violence; we will not ignore the violence; and we will no longer say it is someone else's responsibility.

I urge all of my colleagues to work with the survivors, the advocates, the medical professionals, the justice systems in our States, and to support full community funding and full community involvement in ending this violence. I urge my colleagues to work with passion and conviction to make this a priority of our work in the U.S. Senate. We must do everything we can to make homes the safest places that they can be.

I yield the floor. I thank my colleague from North Carolina for giving me this opportunity.

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 2934 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2936

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, my staff is on the way with an amendment. Let me describe the amendment and tell you what it is and say why I think it is important we pass the amendment.

It is an amendment that in terms of philosophy I think my friend and colleague from North Carolina—and he is my friend—I think that in terms of philosophy he would agree to whether or not he agrees with this particular amendment.

I believe American citizens ought to have the freedom to travel wherever they want with no barrier from our Government unless an American citizen is at risk. That is a different situation than we face right now.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I call up amendment numbered 2934.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] proposes an amendment numbered 2934 to amendment No. 2936.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is located in the October 17, 1995, RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

AMENDMENT NO. 2934, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to modify his amendment?

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment with the modification I have at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

At the appropriate place insert:

SEC. . TRAVEL TO CUBA.

(1) FREEDOM TO TRAVEL TO CUBA FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND LEGAL RESIDENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not restrict travel to Cuba by United States citizens or legal residents, except in the event that armed hostilities between Cuba and the United States are in progress, or where such travel presents an imminent danger to the public health or the physical safety of United States travelers.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.—Section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(5) The authority granted by the President in this section does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, any of the following transactions incident to travel to or from Cuba by individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States:

"(A) Any transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or from Cuba, including the importation into Cuba or the United States of accompanied baggage for personal use only.

"(B) Any transactions ordinarily incident to travel to or maintenance within Cuba, including the payment of living expenses and the acquisition of goods and services for personal use.

"(C) Any transactions ordinarily incident to the arrangement, promotion, or facilitation of travel to or within Cuba.

"(D) Any transactions ordinarily incident to non-scheduled air, sea, or land voyages, except that this subparagraph does not authorize the carriage of articles into Cuba except accompanied baggage.

"(E) Normal banking transactions incident to the foregoing, including the issuance, clearing, processing, or payment of checks, drafts, travelers checks, credit or debit card instruments, negotiable instruments, or similar instruments.

This paragraph does not authorize the importation into the United States of any goods for personal consumption acquired in Cuba other than those items described in paragraph (4)."

"(6) The authority granted to the President in this subsection does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, travel to Cuba incident to

"(A) activities of scholars;

"(B) other educational or academic activities;

"(C) exchanges in furtherance of any such activities;

"(D) cultural activities and exchanges; or

"(E) public exhibitions or performances by the nationals of one country in another country,

to the extent that any such activities, exchanges, exhibitions, or performances are not otherwise controlled for export under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 and to the extent that, with respect to such activities, exchanges, exhibitions, or performances, no acts are prohibited by chapter 37 of title 18, U.S. Code."